The People's Korea

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Pyongyang, Moscow Leaders Exchange Greetings on Liberation Day

DPRK President Kim Il Sung, who is concurrently General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Premier Li Jong Ok received a message sent by L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov, Party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, on August 14 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet people, extend heartfelt congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic Korea and the entire Korean people.

In August 1945, the Soviet Army crushed the Kwantung army, the strongest contingent of the armed forces of militarist Japan, and liberated the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japan. This historic event opened up a road of new life in the northern half of Korea, the road of building a free and democratic society based on the principle of social justice.

Over the past 37 years the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and with the effective cooperation with the Soveit Union and other socialist countries, have successfully carried out tremendous socio-economic reforms and achieved great success in the economic and cultural development.

Today the Korean people are devotedly striving to carry out the second seven-year national economic plan and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and struggling to put an end to the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea and achieve national reunification.

The Soviet people value the traditional bonds of friendship with the Korean people and strive to expand and deepen relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as a guideline.

We are convinced that this friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future for the well-being of our two peoples and the interests of world socialism as a whole and in the interest of the common struggle against the war policy of imperialism and for defending peace and security in Asia and the world over.

On the day of liberation of Korea, we wish you and the entire working people of the Republic new success in the socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

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President Kim Il Sung, who is also General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message on August 14 to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and people.

Our people, together with the Soviet army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieved the liberation of the country. This marked a historic occasion in opening up a broad avenue for the building of an independent, new Korea and the development along socialist lines and was an epochal event which increased the revolutionary forces and accelerated the fall of the imperialist colonial rule in the East of Asia.

Since then a radical change has taken place in the life of our people.

Upholding the programmatic tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are now vigorously struggling to further step up the socialist construction in conformity with the demand of the new stage of the developing revolution, drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea, terminate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and realize independent and peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been constantly strengthened and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism since the liberation of Korea.

The Korean people are rejoiced over this and convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will continue in the future to expand and develop in various fields.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people great success in the work for implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and significantly greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Editorial

Israel Defeated

Reportedly the members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have begun to leave Beirut for a number of Arab countries. Have the Israeli Zionists won a 10-week war of attrition?

All the available facts show the Israeli Zionists have been defeated militarily, politically and morally. The so-called moral edge which had sustained the Zionists and their allies has gone not to return.

It has become obvious that the situation is back to square one. In other words, the net outcome of the 10 weeks of fightings is a long-term threat being created to the very existence of Israel.

A military aspect to the Israeli defeat is that for the first time the resources-poor Zionists were bogged down in a full 10-week-protracted warfare with all the rages of its superior war machine which failed to bring a quick victory.

The smallest militia in the Arab world managed to hold out for that length of period against the mightiest army in Middle East, compared with the last seven-day war 2nd five-day war.

PLO Chairman Arafat told French television: "We are the smallest military force in the Arab world. But we fought and stood fast against the might of the Israeli war machine longer than any Arab nation did in previous Middle East wars. This is a Palestinian victory."

The Israeli forces failed to crush the military might of the PLO or force it to surrender. The PLO's military prowess remains intact. All the PLO combatants were not stampeding in retreat.

Escorted by an international supervisory force, the PLO fighters are leaving with their spirits running high from under the very nose of the Zionists.

This constitutes an indisputably clear-cut victory of the PLO over the Israeli forces. The reputation of the PLO is certain to rise in every corner of the Arab world and in the international community.

The might of the Israeli Zionists equipped with the most advanced weapons has proved myth. In one case, the pride of the Zionists has been exploded to the point of humiliation.

In political and moral terms, the Israeli Zionists have committed what the Nazi Germans did -virtual identification of the Zionists with the Nazi fascists.

In open violation of the national sovereignty of Lebanon and international law and practice, the Zionists have carried out massacres of civilians and saturation bombings and bombardments. Only the United States did support Israel. The international community of nations, including Western Europe, came out with unanimous criticism of the barbarous aggressive acts of Israel.

The United Nations General Assembly repeatedly adopted resolutions condemning the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. All the similar resolutions were vetoed only by the United States at its Security Council.

Cracks have come to the fore even in Israel, first within its armed forces and then within its Knesset and population as shown in the fact more than 100,000 people turned out in opposition to the war.

Most significantly, the Israeli forces had to let the PLO leave Beirut without getting its pledge not to attack Israel or not to try to return to Palestine. The 10-week war has rather served to sharpen and reinforce the military of the PLO and its people in their determination to restore their sovereignty and set up their own state.

The leadership of the PLO and its political organizations are all kept intact. Practically speaking, no visible damage has been inflicted on them.

Quite clear, the PLO is the victor and the Israeli Zionists the loser in the 10-week-long Middle East War. The outcome of the war is that the eventual collapse of Israel has begun.

Rodong Sinmun Attacks Japanese Movie "Greater Empire of Japan"

Rodong Sinmun Aug. 16 noted that the Japanese reactionaries seek to inculcate national chauvinism, misanthropy and militarist aggressive idea in the minds of the Japanese people and lead the younger generation in particular again along the road of a reckless war through the show of many militarist films.

In its article headlined "Fervor of Militarism Spreading in Japanese Moviedom" the paper said:

The Japanese reactionaries are massively producing and distributing films beautifying the criminal wars of aggression of the Japanese imperialists and notorious militarists, fascists, and chieftains of aggression of the past days to extensively use them in propagandizing militarist idea.

Its typical example is the film "the Greater Empire of Japan."

It praises up to the skies as a "pacifist" and a "patriot" Hideki Tojo, the fascist boss who was sentenced to death at the Far East Military Tribunal and executed after the Second World War as the top-class war criminal who provoked and commanded the Pacific War and describes the Japanese imperialists' bloody war of aggression that spelled immeasurable calamities and sufferings to Korean, Chineses and Southeast Asian peoples as an operation for "the liberation of Asia."

It is an intolerable insult to the Asian people and a challenge to human conscience to distort as "a liberation war" the barbaric war of aggression of the Japanese imperialists robbers who massacred tens of millions of peoples and destroyed valuable cultural wealth and properties in Asian countries and describe as "a patriot" Tojo, the truculent chieftain of aggression who stained his hands with the blood of defenseless people.

For the Japanese reactionaries to praise the "exploits" of Tojo who lived a crime-woven life in fascism and war and favorably assess the Japanese imperialists' war of aggression is a dangerous act for hastening militarisation by calling the spectre of Tojo and leading the Japanese people again along the road of a war of aggression.

It must be noted that the massive distribution of militarist war films in Japan is timed to coincide with the malrevision of textbooks.

The distorted history in textbooks for cramming the militarist aggressive ideas into the heads of the youth and children are chosen as the themes of the films. This indicates that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles take much pains to incite the fervor of militarism in a premeditated way among the people through school education and films.

It is a foolish act going against the current of the time for the Japanese reactionaries to hasten militarisation and war preparations. Those who are trying to lead Japan again along the road of aggression and war will be unable to escape the same doom as Tojo who fell on that very road. This will never bring anything good to Japan herself.

Chongryun Urges Pro-Seoul Mindan to Join Hands over Textbook Issue

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) August 20 called upon the pro-S'eoul "ROK Residents Union of Japan" (Mindan) to take joint actions against Japan's textbook revisions of distorting its actions before and during World War II.

In a proposal to the Mindan head Chang Chong Myong, the Chongryun Central Standing Committee urged the Mindan to express together the will of the entire Korean compatriots in Japan on the textbook issue.

It also called upon the Mindan to take various joint actions against Japan's Education Ministry.

Kim Dae Jung in Prison For 9th Consecutive Year

For the straight ninth year, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate and a symbol of the democratic opposition movement, has been in prison kept incommunicado, since he was abducted from a Tokyo hotel in broad daylight on August 8, 1973.

The late strongman Pak Jung Hi, ringleader of the abduction case, was shot to death by his closest associate Kim Jae Gyu, former director of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which carried out the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung. However, Pak's successor Gen. Chon Du Hwan keeps the democratic champion thrown into prison who still faces constant threats to his life.

The Japanese Government which brought about the so-called "political settlements" of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case" tries to give security-related economic aid amounting to $4 billion in an attempt to support the dictatorial junta of Gen. Chon.

The U.S. Government of President Reagan is rather encouraging the continuing imprisonment of the Opposition leader for fear that his freedom might lead to sparks of anti-Americanism.

The Japanese mass circulation daily "Asahi Shimbun" on Aug. 3 quoted Ms. Li Hui Ho, wife of Mr. Kim as saying that the husband remained firmly committed to his original principles, despite a long period of excruciating imprisonment and constant threats to his life.

Democratic Principles

Because of his political principles and popularity, Mr. Kim has endured oppression by the two successive dictators, Pak Jung Hi and his heir Chon Du Hwan.

What made Mr. Kim popular was his bold call fora north-south peaceful reunification which the Pak junta was created to prevent by all means. His commitment to reunification was based on his own principles.

Outlining his basic political principles, the democratic fighter emphasized in his memoirs issued in December, 1977: "I have three political principles of my own.

"The first one is to live together with history. I have no intention to lead my life apart from history.

"The second is to stand on the side of the popular masses. Under whatever circumstances, I stand by the side of masses of people.

"The third is to respect human rights. Any state, any government and any national unity are for human rights.

"These three can be best served by democracy . . ."

The two strongmen Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan realized that these principles of his were a major obstacle to their control over the grass roots at bayonet point.

The slain strongman Pak Jung Hi, during his lifetime, had tried to purge Mr. Kim from his much publicized political scene. The April 27, 1971 "presidential election" was the starting point of the oppression of his activities by the Pak junta. The election was fought over the call of Mr. Kim for reunification. He won 46 percent of the vote cast, despite the widespread irregularities.

After a series of aborted attempts to assassinate Mr. Kim, Pak Jung Hi, in August, 1973 angrily ordered the KCIA to do away with him at once: Thus, the kidnapping case occurred, which aroused the world opinion.

The irritation of the dictator was shared by the Americans and the Japanese who saw in Mr. Kim a potential trouble to their colonial presence in south Korea.

Mr. Kim holding a press conference at his residence in Seoul after he was kidnapped on Aug. 8, 1973 from a hotel in Tokyo

Even after he took shelter abroad from the persecution, Mr. Kim was a key driving force in the south Koreans' movement for democracy and reunification. Then, he was shuttling between the U.S. and Japan to organize an effective resistance. He succeeded in forming a unified anti-Pak organization, comprising Korean compatriots in the U.S. and Japan, while exerting a great influence upon the dissident movement at home.

KCIA's Kidnapping Acts

It has now become a common sense in the world community that the kidnappers were members of a task force of the KCIA.

The kidnapping was performed in Tokyo by a group composed of KCIA agents here, from Washington and Seoul. This fact was confirmed even in official documents of the U.S. Congress. They were evidenced by the two: Former director Kim Hyong Uk of the KCIA in the U.S. in his testimony at the hearings of the U.S. Congress on June 22, 1977; and Ranard, former Korean desk chief of the Department of State in his testimony at the hearings of the Congress on March 17, 1976.

It should be recalled that the Japanese police authorities identified Kim Dong Un, then first secretary at the south Korean embassy in Japan, as one of the abductors by means of his fingerprints detected on the scene of the abduction. In addition, they found evidence that one of the cars used for abduction was owned by Ryu Yong Bok then south Korean vice-consul in Yokohama. The ship which allegedly carried Mr. Kim from a place near Osaka Port via the Inland Sea of Japan was "Ryonggum-ho," a cargo ship widely known as exclusively used by the KCIA.

Gen. Chon's New Maneuver

With the death of the former strongman Pak Jung Hi on October 26, 1979, the "yusin" system should have been totally destroyed and an end put to the suppression of Mr. Kim.

However, with the appearance of the U.S.-backed new junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, attacks on democratic civil rights were renewed, and Mr. Kim were forced once again to continue to suffer ordeals.

Gen. Chon judged that he could put down the democratic dissident forces and effectively realized his seizure of power by only getting rid of Mr. Kim who has considerable influence on the democratic movement.

Then, the Chon junta arrested Mr. Kim and his other followers on May 17, 1980, on "sedition" charges of organizing the popular uprising in Kwangju where Gen. Chon's black beret paratroopers massacred more than 5,000 innocent people. Illegal court-martialing stirred a world-wide criticism.

Amid growing criticism, Gen. Chon commuted the death penalty passed on Mr. Kim to life imprisonment one hour later after the death rap was upheld.

On March 3, on the pretext of applying "general amnesty" in commemoration of the "March 1 Popular Uprising" in 1919, the Chon junta commuted his life imprisonment to imprisonment of twenty years.

It is a fact that a series of communications of Mr. Kim's sentences, serve the purpose, placing the lid on international protests and ending his political life who will never be out of prison for a democratic campaign.

Attitudes of Washington & Tokyo

A serious doubt is cast on the attitude of the American and Japanese governments concerning the fate of Mr. Kim at the time of the kidnapping and the court-martialing.

In connection with the kidnapping case, the Japanese Government should have demanded that the Pak junta extradite the criminals and apologize for the infringement on the former's sovereignty. More importantly, it should have asked for the complete freedom of Mr. Kim and his return to the pre-kidnapping status.

However, the then Japanese authorities led by Prime Minister Tanaka made a "political settlement" in an attempt to cover up the KCIA's track. The following successive Japanese cabinets have followed this policy.

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang on U.S. Role in Kidnapping

Pyongyang recently defined the U.S. as the "backstage manipulator" of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case".

In commemoration of the 9th anniversary of the "kidnapping case", the official paper Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea dated Aug. 8) and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (in the statement issued by its vice-Chairman Hong Gi Mun on Aug. 11) told this.

Follow gists of the Rodong Sinmun article and the CPRF statement:

The kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was a joint international terrorism which was executed by the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency with the connivance of the Japanese reactionaries according to a script of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, too, was directed by the United States in falling upon Kim Dae Jung.

The U.S. imperialists issued through Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea, instructions to Chon Du Hwan, the military gangster, to destroy the forces for democracy and reunification by the May 17 fascist action. It was for removing these obstacles to the establishment of military fascist dictatorship.

The noose put around the neck of Kim Dae Jung by the puppets is, in fact, a noose by the U.S. imperialists.

When their original plan to put Kim Dae Jung to death was miscarried in face of the strong protest of the world peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists instructed their lackeys to stage a "commutation" drama, saying: The death sentence on Kim Dae Jung must be commuted to life imprisonment, if public opinion within and without is to be appeased and the face of the United States be saved.

Facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists were the backstage manipulator of the Kim Dae Jung case.

Yet they have feigned innocence as if they had nothing to do with it, making a noisy play of the phrases "regret," "apprehension," and the like from the very beginning of this incident.

This is a shameless mockery of the entire Korean people and world's conscience demanding the acquittal of Kim Dae Jung.

Could traitor Pak Jung Hi or the Chon Du Hwan group, mere marionettes, dare commit such big political scandal as the Kim Dae Jung case without the manipulation and sanction of the United States?

With no crafty artifice can the U.S. imperialists conceal their ugly color as the backstage manipulator of the Kim Dae Jung case.

By concealing this true colour, the U.S. imperialists attempt to evade the world-wide protest and denunciation and lull the trend of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence daily growing among the south Korean people.

Such petty trick of theirs will never work in the bright world.

Never to be tolerated is the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to suppress and destroy democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung and patriotic democratic forces and perpetuate their colonial rule over south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight into the reality of south Korea which is being swept by angry waves of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and stop encouraging the Chon Du Hwan group to fascism, treachery and division and get out of south Korea at once with their lethal weapons. (Rodong Sinmun commentary)

The illegal persecution of Kim Dae Jung who called for peaceful reunification vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists do not want a democratic development of the south Korean society or reunification of Korea.

Though the U.S. imperialists twaddled that they were "interested in the human rights problem" in south Korea and "concerned for the safety of Kim Dae Jung", this was nothing but a drama for misleading public opinion.

The expansion of the "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea on May 17, 1980, and the fascist attack on Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and the south Korean people claiming democracy and reunification were perpetrated on the script of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists committed without hesitation the unpardonable criminal act of making the military gangster Chon Du Hwan, their hand-raised stooge, shift the responsibility for the Kwangju bloodbath on to Kim Dae Jung who was in prison and impose a penalty upon him through trials on groundless charges of "a plot of rebellion," "pro-communism" and so forth. The "commutation" of the "death sentence" on Kim Dae Jung to "life imprisonment" is then to "a prison term of 20 years" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists was no more than a ruse to lull the strong protest at home and abroad and mislead public opinion.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the criminal scheme to make Kim Dae Jung a scapegoat of the colonial rule, renounce their foolish dream of dominating south Korea for an indefinite period, look straight at the present reality in which the waves of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence are raging in south Korea and go back to their den before they meet a more powerful resistance of the south Korean people. (CPRF statement)

Immediate Release Urged Here

A meeting demanding an immediate release of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, now in jail, was held in downtown Tokyo on August 6.

At the meeting which was participated by around 300 Japanese people of all walks of life, various personages, including Wada Haruki, an assistant professor of Tokyo University, made addresses in commemoration of 9th anniversary of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case," Aug. 8, 1973.

The speakers resolutely urged the Japanese Government to strive for an immediate release of Mr. Kim and other south Korean democratic dissidents now in custody, and Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in south Korea.

They, in unison, made a stern criticism of the south Korean prosecution's act of requesting heavy penalties for those who charged in the "arson attack" at the American Cultural Center in Pusan in March.

A resolution demanding an immediate release of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea and Japan was adopted at the meeting.

Meanwhile, on August 7, members of the "Japan-south Korea solidarity committee" and other organizations demonstrated in front of the south Korean embassy here, demanding an immediate release of Mr. Kim.

Growing Anti-Americanism in S. Korean Dissident Literature

Follow excerpts from statements issued by the south Korean grass-roots and articles run in foreign newspapers on growing anti-Americanism in south Korea:

The Carter administration, with its much vaunted "human rights diplomacy", approved the brutalities under the pretext of "priority to security." Washington asked Gen. Wickham, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, to provide some of his troops to suppress students and citizens. In addition, the U.S. sent two E-3A airborne warning and control planes to Okinawa and the aircraft carriers, Midway and Coral Sea, from the Philippines and Japan to the Korean waters.

This situation is the same as it was under the Syngman Rhee "regime" and the Pak Jung Hi "regime". The U.S. has consistently sheltered the dictators for more than 30 years.

Anti-Americanism is now growing in Korea, although it is largely concealed because it is a crime to condemn the U.S. or call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. Under martial law, no Korean can express their will freely.

The "National Federation for Democracy and National Unification" on May 26 made public a statement and denounced the U.S., saying:

"Why does the U.S. help Chon kill and wound innocent people? The U.S. should listen to the real cries of citizens and students." This is a cry shared by all the Korean people. **(From Seoul reporter's account of Gen. Chon's atrocities in Kwangju, May, 1980)**

American support of Chun during the Kwangju incident and during the past two months seems to have created major changes in activists' attitudes toward the U.S. In Kwangju an American told us he saw cans of tear gas with "Made in the USA" on them, and that Koreans he knew assumed that all the weapons used against them came from America. Over and over we heard of Koreans' horror that U.S. General Wickham released Korean troops under his command to reimpose Chun's power in Kwangju.

The U.S. is perceived as much more concerned about maintaining its friendship with Chun and the other generals than with the Korean people. Americans told us of being asked by a number of Korean Christians, "Why don't you get your troops out?" Troop withdrawal is apparently considered the most effective U.S. sanction by a good many people. In the past one of the reasons given against U.S. troop withdrawal was that the U.S. military would at least protect the south Korean population and the democratic movement from the south Korean military. Now after Kwangju, human rights activists no longer have faith in this argument.

Others urged that the U.S. should take very strong economic sanctions. There seemed almost unanimous agreement among activists that the U.S. should cut off economic aid and financial loans.

We were told of much anger about the visit to Seoul by the U.S. Export-Import Bank President promising funds to Chun just two weeks after his military crackdown on May 17th. Nor had the visit of 160 U.S. businessmen in early June gone unnoticed. "It's your economic interests, not ours, they're concerned about," an American was told by Koreans. Referring to U.S. loans granted for telephone switching equipment and nuclear power plants one comment was, "Maybe that'll help us someday and maybe it won't hurt workers and farmers." **(From "Two Months after Kwangju: What Next for South Korea? ", a report prepared by the Quaker International Affairs Program of the American Friends Service Committee, August, 1980)**

The U.S. government, which had styled itself as a friend, allowed the use of troops under the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in the Kwangju incident and virtually connived at the murder of democratic citizens. It has recently made a preposterous allegation that the Korean people supported Chon Du Hwan. This is deplorable, indeed. As the chief executive of the U.S. who stands for human rights diplomacy and moral politics has taken sides with Chon Du Hwan the murderer, it is self-evident that the United States can never be an ally of our Korean people and that she will face harsh criticisms in the international community of nations. **(From a statement issued by the Democratic Students Union of Kyonghui University, September 9, 1980)**

The south Korean government is supported by the presence of about 40,000 U.S. troops. At the time of the Kwangju incident the U.S. State Department called for 'maximum restraint', and rejected a mediating role on the grounds that it was inappropriate for a foreign power to become involved in the conflict. But on May 22 a Defence Department spokesman told reporters in Washington:

The south Koreans have asked General John Wickham, the U.S. commander in Korea, to release some Korean units from his control (for 'riot control'). We have agreed to do it.

Kwangju people are bitter over this decision, which openly and officially gave Chun the troops necessary to put their city and province back under the control of martial law.

There is some hard-edged talk now about 'imperialism', and a feeling, that the U.S., since sees the south Korean people as a 'guardian angel', has betrayed its trust. If support for Chun's government continues 'the U.S. government will be increasingly hated' Kwangju activists warn. **(From an article carried in the July, 1981 edition of the Asian Bureau Australia)**

Virulent anti-American leaflets, which were scattered outside the building (the American Cultural Center in Pusan) at the time of the attack, accused the U.S. of subjugating Korea economically, perpetuating Korea's division into north and south and supporting an unpopular military regime. They demanded that the U.S. pull out of Korea and called on Pusan citizens to rise up in the anti-American struggle.

The leaflets stated that their writers had burned the cultural center as a first act, implying they intend subsequent anti-American actions.

Anti-American feeling has increased in South Korea since the Kwangju insurrection in May 1980, in which several hundred people were killed. During the incident, Korean government radio announced that the U.S. was supporting government forces suppressing the uprising. A few weeks later, Korean newspapers gave the impression the U.S. was pushing Gen. Chun Doo Hwan into the presidency. As a result, the U.S. lost much of its credibility with dissidents as a force for democratization and protection of human rights. **(From an article run in the March 23, 1982 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)**

The arson at the U.S. facility in Pusan was a direct act of antagonism against the United States. A correct understanding of present U.S.-south Korea relations is necessary to grasp the implications of the incident.

The United States had remained the most gracious friend of Koreans since U.S. involvement in Korea after the 1945 liberation. But a decisive change came in the attitude of the Korean people toward the United States when Washington condoned the Kwangju affair in May, 1980, leaving permanent scars.

The insulting remarks by officials of the Reagan administration and Washington's economic policy toward Korea have sharpened the Korean people's grievances at Washington.

Wickham, commander of the Korea-U.S. combined forces command, on Aug. 8, or after the May 17, 1980 military takeover by Gen. Chon, said, "Koreans are like field mice; they just follow whoever become their leader. The Korean people are not ready for democracy."

American Ambassador Walker called dissident figures and demonstrating students "spoiled brats" in his interview with a South Carolina paper on Feb. 16 this year.

Chun, which contributed to the growing resentment among the Koreans include the controversy among U.S. rice exporters to Korea, the export of poisonous Alaska salmon cans to south Korea and a mass lay off of workers by the U.S.-invested Control Data Korea Co.

We find it very difficult to have friendly relations at grass-root level between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity and equality unless the American officials change their arrogance expressed in their recent remarks. They alleged that superior nations like the Americans should enjoy democracy, a system they claim is unfit for the Koreans. They also stated that it is unreasonable for the Americans with per-capita national income of over $10,000 to be sacrificed for the sake of south Korean farmers whose average income is one-tenth of it.

It is in this context that we should view anti-American slogans in the recent demonstrations since the May 17 affair, the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju in December, 1980, and recent criticisms of the United States by religious circles and the arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center. They were clear anti-U.S. expressions in this country.

We ask the U.S. Government to recall home Gen. Wickham and Amb. Walker ad publicly apologize for or clarify their alleged remarks. They should squarely address the gradually increasing feeling of distrust by the Korean people toward America's policy on Korea. They should refrain from imposing economic disadvantages on the Korean people in the U.S. interests. **(From a statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization, April 15, 1982)**

Many Korean intellectuals, church leaders and other critics of President Chun Doo Hwan's two-year-old regime said the fire was a sign of growing anti-Americanism. Leaflets distributed at the National University in Seoul last fall also called for removal of the 40,000 United States troops stationed in South Korea.

"The United States has supported the military regime which refuses democratization, social revolution and development and unification," the leaflet (published by Mr. Mun Bu Sik) added. "In fact the United States has brought about the permanent national division." **(From an article run in the April 11, 1982 issue of The New York Times)**

For years as Pentagon spokesmen sought to justify defense budgets on Capitol Hill, they would point with pride to South Korea as the one country ever ready to accept American troops. Now with the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan on March 18, the United States is confronted with anti-Americanism unparalleled in the 100 years since it opened diplomatic relations with Korea.

Today, a new generation of Koreans sees America through increasingly critical eyes – understandably. Eighteen years of support for the late General Park's rule, and equally lavish assistance to his successor, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, has eroded America's image.

More recently, Washington's continuing reliance on quiet diplomacy to reverse the unjust sentencing of Kim Dae Jung for alleged sedition does little to dispel South Korean's skepticism about American even-handedness. **(From an article by Donald L. Ranard, former Korean desk chief of the U.S. State Department, carried by The New York Times, April 26, 1982)**

South Korea today is in the midst of a deep-running, three-year-old crisis. In October 1979 this crisis brought the downfall of Park Chung Hee, and today it threatens his successor Chun Doo Hwan. Also in jeopardy is the American relationship with Korea, now in its centennial year. Why? Because three American Presidents over the past decade have ignored, or supported, the repression of democratic dissidents.

President Chun's now-frail power has had three bases: close ties to the Reagan Administration, the prospect of a revived economy and campaigns against the corruption of the Park regime (a moral rearmament movement began just before the scandal). Now close observers, including an American with decades of experience in Seoul, are predicting that Mr. Chun will not last through the fall; they expect a palace coup to remove him.

A view of the Mar. 18 fire at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan

Professors in Seoul say a majority of their students are now anti-American and many have become interested in radical Third World ideologies. Some professors have had to curtail exchanges with Americans in fear of student protests. The Government coerces them into lecturing on how Korea's economic relations with the United States do not breed dependency, as most students think. **(From an article by Bruce Cumings, a teacher of the University of Washington, to the New York Times, July 6, 1982)**

(Continued from page 2)

In addition, it is said that the kidnapping case was conducted in accordance with a script of the U.S. CIA. **(Rodong Sinmun commentary, Aug. 8,1982)**

Meanwhile, after Mr. Kim was arrested on May 17, 1980, the U.S. State Department called charges against him "far fetched". However, it has done nothing specific to help him win release from prison. Originally, the U.S. is in a position to wield any influence on the events in south Korea. By the use of its operational control over the south Korean armed forces, the U.S. gives firm support to the Chon junta, evidence of U.S. responsibility for the arrest and detention of Mr. Kim.

The Japanese Government also showed "deep concern" over the fate of Mr. Kim by issuing a statement but its envoy to Seoul addressed the question to "inquire the government in Seoul in long-term viewpoints."

Until now, paying lip service to criticism of the military junta in Seoul, both governments have sent high-powered economic assistance delegations to Seoul.

With joint American and Japanese assistance, the junta of Gen. Chon may succeed in eliminating Mr. Kim's political and physical life.

That, however, will not end the movement of the people for democracy and reunification.

A widely shared perception of the U.S. as responsible for the Kwangju Massacre, as illustrated in the recent outpouring of anti-Americanism, will powerfully backlash and generate a new volcanic energy.

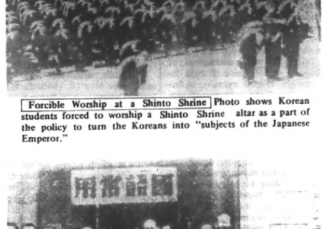
Mr. Kim is now a symbol of anti-Americanism as he was hailed and refused help by Washington and as his foe Chon is an American client.

History Can Not Be Changed:

Criticism of the recent school textbook revision by the Japanese Ministry of Education focuses on descriptions about World War II, especially about Japan's acts towards the Koreans and Chinese. Revised textbooks show clear changes, compared with former textbooks in those descriptions. The following table of excerpts shows a comparison of pre-revision and after-revision history textbooks:

Drafting for Labor Many Koreans were taken into all parts of Japan to work like slaves. (Photo shows forced labor in Hokkaido.)

Drafting for Military Service Even children were mobilized for "protection against bullets."



Forcible Worship at a Shinto Shrine Photo shows Korean students forced to worship a Shinto Shrine altar as a part of the policy to turn the Koreans into "subjects of the Japanese Emperor."

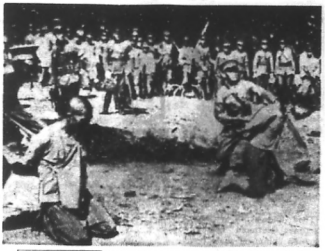
Forced to Learn Japanese The Japanese banned the use of Korean, robbed the Korean people of even their Korean names and forced them to speak the Japanese language, claiming "Japan and Korea is one" or "The Japanese and Koreans are of the same ancestry." (Photo shows the Japanese expropriated the Korean people from their assets as offerings to the war efforts.)

	Pre-Revision Description	After-Revision Description	Remarks
Aug. 15 Liberation	Korea was liberated from Japan's 35-year domination and Taiwan was returned to China and South Saghalien to the USSR.	Japan's domination over Taiwan, South Saghalien and Korea was denied. Its sovereignty was limited to cover Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (Japan's main islands) and islands near them.	The word "liberated" was taken out. The fact that the Korean people were liberated from Japanese domination was described as the "denial" of Japanese domination. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education**– To delete the word "liberated", since Korea was immediately divided by the US and the USSR.
Forcible Drafting	At least over 600,000 Koreans and about 50,000 Chinese were forcibly drafted in 1939–1945 as soldiers and laborers. The forcibly drafted Koreans and Chinese were overworked at mines and other work places. In 1939–1945, the Koreans who were forced to immigrate into Japan numbered about 720,000. They were compelled to be engaged in hard labor at mines and harbors. Quite many of them died because of overwork and poor living conditions.	The Chinese who were brought to the Japanese mainland for forced labor, numbered about 50,000, too. According to the national draft order, many Koreans were drafted and were employed at mines and other work places. In 1939–1945, the Koreans who were forced to immigrate into Japan proper, numbered about 720,000. They were engaged in labor at mines and harbors. Because of poor living conditions, quite many of them died.	The fact that the Koreans were drafted for forced labor was cut out together with their number. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education**– At that time, Korea was part of Japanese territory and the Koreans were regarded as the Japanese. So, the use of the word "forcibly" is not suitable. –To write, making distinctions between the Koreans and Chinese. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education**– To soften expressions. It sounds as if we drove only the Koreans too hard.
Great Earthquake of 1923	It is said that about 6,000 Koreans and 200 Chinese were slaughtered just after the Great Earthquake of 1923.	Many Koreans were slaughtered after the Great Earthquake of 1923.	The number "6,000" was deleted. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education**– To change the number of the slaughtered Koreans into "thousands."
Forced Use of Japanese Language and Forced Visit to Shinto Shrines	In Korea, the Japanese denied the national independence of the Korean people and compelled them to use the Japanese language, to change their names into Japanese-style ones "creating the second names and changing first names"–and forced them to build Shinto shrines and to pay homage to them. The Koreans were prohibited from using the Korean language	The extreme assimilation policy was carried out in Korea, such as forcing the Koreans to use the Japanese language, to change their names into Japanese-style ones–"creating second names and changing first names"–and to worship Shinto shrines. In Korea, together with the Korean language, the Japanese language was used as a common language.	The sentences were revised not to mean that the Japanese forced the Koreans to use Japanese and to worship Shinto shrines. The prohibition of the Korean language was not mentioned. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education**– To put "in school education" after the word "denied." The word "compelled" gives misunderstanding. To change expression. Data are not enough for this part to be described as a truth.

A Large-Scale Massacre In the wake of the Kanto Great Earthquake in September, 1923, the Japanese massacred 6,600 Koreans in the Kanto region of Japan, circulating a false rumor that "Koreans caused a disturbance." (Photo shows a pile of Koreans' corpses dumped on railroad tracks in the Kanagawa district.)

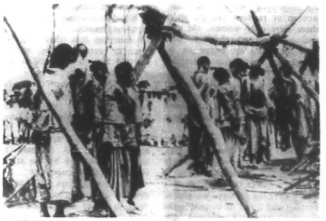
Truth Tells What Japan Did

Land Survey and March First Popular Uprising	In Korea, under harsh military police rule, the peasants were deprived of their lands by the Japanese, on the pretext of a land survey. Trends towards independence rose higher there. In Kyongsong (presently Seoul) a meeting and demonstrations were held. The Korean people shouted "Long live the independence of Korea!" there. The uprising immediately spread throughout Korea. As a result of the suppression by the Japanese military and police, over 7,000 Koreans were killed and many churches burnt.	In Korea, under harsh military police rule, many peasants lost their land ownership as a result of a land survey. Trends towards independence rose high there. In Kyongsong (presently Seoul) a meeting was held and the independence of Korea was declared there. Demonstrations and riots spread throughout Korea. Riots were severely suppressed by the military and police.	The people's uprising was described as a mere "riot." The fact that the Japanese plundered lands from the Korean peasants on the pretext of a land survey was changed into "peasants lost their land ownership as a result of a land survey." The number of the killed Koreans "7,000" and the fact that churches were burnt were deleted. **Instructions of the Japanese Ministry of Education** – To write that we suppressed the Koreans because they rioted.
Kapsin Coup détat	The Kapsin Coup was waged by the enlightenment group, including its leader Kim Ok Kyun who tried to seize political power from the conservative which was heavily dependent on Ching China. The coup failed because of counterattacks by Ching China and the government forces.	The Kapsin Coup was waged in reliance on support from Japan by the enlightenment group, including its leader Kim Ok Kyun who tried to seize political power from the conservative which was heavily dependent on Ching China. The coup failed because of counter-attacks by Ching China and the government forces.	The words "in reliance on support from Japan" were added.
Unyang-ho Incident	In 1874 the Meiji Government of Japan repressed disaffection of the former samurais, by dispatching troops to Taiwan, on the pretext of the murder of an Okinawan. Next year, the Government sent a warship near Kanghwa Island and provoked the Koreans to fire on it and forced them to open the country.	After an Okinawan was killed by a Taiwanese in 1874, the Government dispatched troops to Taiwan. Next year, 1975, it sent a warship near Kanghwa Island. Japan forced the Koreans to open their country on the ground that Koreans shelled the warship.	The fact that the Japanese provoked the Koreans to fire on the ship was deleted.
Policy towards Korea of Meiji Government	However, its execution of the modernization policy changed Japan's status in the international relations in East Asia. This was the beginning of Japan's following the advanced countries in Europe and America, started with the inspection tour of those countries by a delegation led by Iwakura. On the other hand, this meant the start of its oppression of the neighboring countries, which began with the troop dispatch to Taiwan and the Kanghwa Island incident.	In the context of confrontation with the great powers in East Asia, the Meiji Government, planning to catch up with the advanced countries in Europe and America, started advancing into Korea and set about amending treaties with it.	The part "this was the start of oppressing of the neighboring countries, which began with the troop dispatch to Taiwan and the Kanghwa Island incident" was deleted.



"Man Hunting" **The Japanese suppressed the March First Popular Uprising in 1919, using naked force. The Korean people were slaughtered indiscriminately, as they shouted "Japanese residents and troops, get out! " and "Long live Korean independence! " At least 7,600 Korean patriots were killed.**

Gibbeted Koreans' Severed Heads **The Japanese slaughtered lots of the Korean people who took part in the March First Popular Uprising and gibbeted many of the heads cut off.**



Genocide **On the pretext of the Russo-Japanese War (of 1904–1905), the Japanese sent aggressive military forces into Korea, occupied major parts of Korea and committed the hanging of anti-Japanese patriots.**

The Imperial Army Setting Toksu Palace on Fire **The Japanese troops set fire to Toksu Palace in Seoul, on the night of the 14th of April, 1904. (Photo shows the Imperial Army watching the fleeing Koreans from the palace.)**

Execution by Shooting **During the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese shot many Koreans to death for their alleged obstruction of railroad transportation.**

Korean Women Forcibly Drafted As Comfort Women

200 from Cheju Island per Week

(Continued from the previous issue)

On the 2nd day we went westward along the seashore. Our destination was a fish processing factory.

It was not an easy job to recruit as many as 200 women in a short span of time, even by force.

Therefore, we sought for the cooperation of a garrison stationed there.

They told us of a number of factories scattered nearby. The garrison command there lent us a detailed military map. A number of soldiers were offered to accompany us. While our truck was running along the seashore, we saw about 100 people, old men and women and children hauling nets for sea breams.

Men got into fishing boats and set nets, while women and old men drew up them when fish schools came.

According to a sergeant, sea breams caught there were bought by purveyors and were supplied to the army before the day was over.

Before going to the factories, we decided to draft several women there. Wielding bayonets, we rushed to those who were hauling nets.

The women, pursued by us, shrieked and ran away.

Our men went after them and gave them kicks.

Those in the boats plunged into the sea to swim to the shore, while our soldiers readied their rifles. Those fishermen, unable to approach the shore, were just shouting something. We drafted young women at random. On the shore there were only women, old men and women and children, who were helpless. We began to be accustomed to the forced dra'ting of women.

We trained our bayonets to subdue the screaming and struggling women. We quickly gathered them in a place and loaded them into the truck.

When the truck moved, the fishermen tried to rush to us. But, they could not do anything to help their wives or daughters.

After a while, we arrived at a fish processing factory. We posted sentries and 20 of us went into the factory, where I ordered the manager to take us into the workplace.

As we did in the previous day, we ordered the women to stop working and began to select young women, whom we took away outside.

In one village after another along the seashore women were drafted.

The soldiers were ready to move into action for any sign of disobedience as the sergeant told me before.

Our method was just to beat and kick women. That was enough. In two days about 100 young women were recruited.

Gather Women on Plea of Preventive Injection

On the third day our drive was southward along the east seashore. We went into a mountain path, for a kind of a sausage factory.

Stockbreeding of horses, cows and pigs was one of major industries in Cheju Island.

The factory we went to was managed jointly by "patriotic cattlemen," who pledged loyalty to Japan.

The factory there was different from those factories near seashore and had no fences around itself. There were many brooks near the factory, making it difficult to catch women who attempted to flee as they knew well the terrain there.

The factory provided food to the garrison, so we took advantage of this fact. Women were gathered on the plea of preventive injections against a contagious disease.

Soldiers remained in the truck and only our drafting members entered the factory, where we met a Korean manager, who spoke Japanese fluently.

Reminding him that we came there to recruit comfort women, we told him to hand the women workers over to us.

He replied, "Women in this factory pledge allegiance to the Japanese emperor through their work of boosting food production. They work 12-15 hours a day without holidays. Furthermore, we are requested to increase the number of women by the army." He rejected the request.

We countered him, "To recruit comfort women is more important than to boost the production of food."

Then, he said that it was difficult for him to select women and asked us to do so by ourselves. We pretended to inspect the factory like Japanese officials and entered the workplace.

A member of our drafting unit raised his hand and shouted, "Stop working. We'll take you by the several in order to give preventive injections. Those who can understand Japanese, tell those who can't catch me of this. Preventive injections will be administered for three days. From now on, we will select those who will get injections today."

The women kept quiet because they had occasionally received injections. We started to pick up women, among whom several in their 50s were included in order to boodwink others.

A total of about 40 women were taken outside the factory.

Such deceptive method resulted in the haul of 205 women in a week. Those women were forced to satisfy the carnal desires of our guards and soldiers stationed there every day and night.

These women were transferred to Shimonoseki by ship to be handed over to the unit 74 of the Western Regional Army on May 31, 1943, which left Shimonoseki for Shanghai the same day with these women.

I don't know where these women had gone and what plight they were placed in afterward.

I suppose that almost all of them suffered humiliating and excruciating experience as comfort women in China or in islands in southeast Asia.

Burn Records on Forcible Drafting Just after War

What I mentioned above is only a part of my direct experience in the forcible drafting of women from Cheju Island During 3 years – when I served as a chief of the mobilization section of the Patriotic Association for Labor Service – I forcibly drafted some 6,000 Koreans. Among them 900 or 1,000 women were included. They were all forced to become comfort women of the army.

I drafted such a large number of Koreans by myself alone. You can easily imagine how many Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan and what a miserable plight they were driven into during the 36-year-long of Japanese colonial rule. These facts should have been revealed as obvious historical facts.

The Japanese government and administration organs, however, burned all their official documents on the persecution of Koreans and historical records, including the forcible labor drafting of Koreans, which were kept by the Governor-General or the Ministry of Home Affairs. Then, they destroyed evidence of their crimes.

I am one of those in charge of burning the documents in Shimonoseki district. I told members of the Shimonoseki special secret service police to burn the documents.

During 30 years after the war, I used a different name and have kept what I did secret. A few years ago I began to repent and reveal the facts little by little.

Recently some forces of Japan are attempting to embellish Japan's aggressive policy and distort the historical facts in history text-books. I thought it is my duty to inform the young generation of the forcible drafting of Koreans and make them not commit the same mistake we did.

The young generation may ask who committed such a crime. Any longer I have no intention to cover up what I did.

I committed shameful and indelible crimes. Therefore I would like to tell the truth to the new generation, who will be able to take a historical lesson from the facts. **(Concluded) (Testimony of Mr. Yoshida Kiyoharu)**

* * * * *

Under direct control of the Japanese army a special brothel was set up for the first time in 1938 in Shanghai. Some 130 women were there, 80 percent believed to be Koreans.

There were two ways to draft women. One was: an order of the Japanese army was given to each province and each county in Korea through the Governor-General. The other was: an order of the army was given to the Patriotic Association for Labor Service in each prefecture in Japan. At the outset women were recruited at bayonet point. They were called "volunteers." In 1941 about 20,000 Korean women were drafted for a large-scale extraordinary exercise of the Japanese Kuantung Army. After that, women were taken away by force in broad daylight.

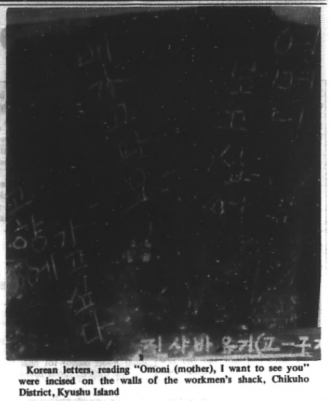
Some 65,000 Korean women were presumed to have been sent to China, southeast Asia and Truk Island, etc. *(Senda Kako "Military Comfort Women")*

The Japanese army planned to allot one women to 35 soldiers. In fact, 4-5 women were forced to sexually entertain some 2,000 soldiers. At one army base in Rabaul Island, sometimes soldiers stood in a 4 km-long line in front of the brothel, where each woman had to lie with some 300 soldiers for 17 hours a day.

However fuzzy women got, soldiers came one after another.

The Korean comfort women were racially discriminated against there. The Japanese women got holiday once in five days while the Koreans once in 20 days. The wages of Koreans were half the Japanese'. As the Korean women were placed under control of the Japanese

(Continued on page 7)



Korean letters, reading "Omoni (mother), I want to see you" were incised on the walls of the workmen's shack, Chikuho District, Kyushu Island

Women gathered at a schoolyard to receive a VD-control medical examination (Shanghai, China)

Photo: Dangerous construction site, where a large number of Koreans were worked (Hokkaido, 1940)

Historical Relics of DPRK (9)

Handwritten Sutras and Gilt Buddha Images Found at Taesongsan Castle

(Continued from the previous issue)

Handwritten Sutras, 5th-6th Centuries

The handwritten sutras were discovered as they were kept in a stone box at the southeastern foot of Changsu Peak. The sutras were found in a heap of stones, presumed to have been part of the stone walls which surrounded a palace within Taesongsan Castle. Roof tiles excavated from there were all of the Koguryo style.

The box in which the sutras written on paper were kept was 50 cm long, 24 cm wide and 12 cm deep and was made of limestone. A quadrate hole was made there. The stone box was not elaborately chiselled.

The sutras were written on sheets of paper of plant fiber and fine in texture. The paper was yellow, but was uneven in color. From this, the color is supposed to have been originally white. A cover is made of several sheets of paper piled one upon another deep blue colored.

The sutras were written vertically in block letters in gold powder. The title is hardly read. From fragmentary letters, these sutras were found to be a part of the 6th volume of the Sutras on the Lotus of the Wonderful Law (the Saddharma Pundarika Sutras). The Sutras on the Lotus of the Wonderful Law were translated into Chinese in the early part of the 5th century by Kumarajiva and were then widely known.

The sutras were confirmed to be of the Koguryo period and to belonged to the 5th-6th centuries.

Koguryo adopted Buddhism in 327 and temples were built with the protection of the state. In particular, when the capital moved to Pyongyang from Tsian, the Chongrungsa Temple was erected in the vicinity of the tomb of King Tongmyong, the founder of the Koguryo Dynasty. The newly translated sutras were copied and supposed to have been buried near the palace within Taesongsan Castle, the guardian castle of the capital.

The remains where the Buddhist scriptures were buried was called the "Buddhist scriptures mound" in Japan. The custom of burying copied scriptures in tombs began only in the 9th century at the earliest in Japan. No certain evidence of this has yet been found in China. Extant is a bronze cylindrical container where to keep sutras belonging to the last period of Silla. The discovery of the sutras of the Koguryo period proves that the custom of burying scriptures began in a period earlier than the later part of Silla, evidence of an advanced culture of Koguryo.

Buddha images and stone box discovered at Taesongsan Castle

Handwritten sutras

Couple of Sculptures, King Tongmyong and His Mother

Buddha images were found buried under the fallen stone walls near Kukto Peak, Taesongsan Castle.

A couple of Buddhist sculptures were found kept in a flat-bottomed limestone box, 11 cm high, 15.7 cm long and 11.5 cm wide. The stone box had a quadrate gate 5 cm high and 4.3 cm wide. Inside, the box was large.

A piece of rotten silk and plant fiber of paper, and fragrant wood were discovered with a couple of sculptures. These are supposed to have been used to wrapping the sutras with and to protect them against insects.

This stone box was similar to the stone box in which the sutras were kept, in quality and manufacturing method. Both stone boxes are thought to have been made in the same period.

Engraved on the bottom of this stone box was the word "Kukto ' an indication that these Buddhist images were sculptured to be laid at Kukto Peak from the beginning.

This couple of images are distinct from other Buddha images.

The male statue is gilt with bronze and sits astride a lion carrying a lotus pedestal on its back. The total height is 8.5 cm. The male statue has a flame-shaped spear in his right hand and cintamani in his left hand.

The female statue 5 cm high sits on a silver pedestal 4 mm high. Scobs of gold and silver leaves, a gilt lotus flower, beads were found inside her body.

The bronze gilt Tathagata statue is thought to be the oldest Buddha image of Koguryo. This image stands on a lotus pedestal. The Buddha image is oval-faced, and has a mystic broad smile, clad in vestments whose hem spreads like a fin. The sculpture is presumed to belong to the 5th-6th centuries, having features characteristic of Koguryo Buddha images.

The Buddhist images discovered at Taesongsan Castle were male and female statues, of which a male one sits astraddle a lion with a spear. This represents a peculiar form of Buddhist images and their oldest form. Referring to male and female statues, *Chou-shu*, the history book of Chou (China 1122-255 B.C.), records that a couple of gods represented King Tongmyong and King Tongmyong's mother.

When Buddhist images began to be sculptured, Buddhism was associated with the worship of King Tongmyong. This led to the appearance of this kind of Buddhist images. In this sense this couple of Buddhist images may be said to belong to the early period of Koguryo and is presumed to have been sculptured in the 5th century

(To be continued)

(Continued from Page 6)

army, their wages were pocketed by civilians.

Korean women were always seized with diseases. Medical examination was conducted by the army to control venereal diseases. However, the Japanese soldiers continuously raped the native women and private brothels increased, which made venereal diseases spread. Diseases killed many people. In addition, the women had to fear contracting tuberculosis. The only medicine was the "juice pressed out of garlic." Those Korean women who fell ill were not given enough food, fast died in many cases.

Meanwhile, as the war situation turned to the disadvantage of the Japanese army, those Korean women were junked before anything else.

About 4 months before Japan's defeat in the war, when the Japanese army began to evacuate Rangoon, Burma, the command of the army took only Japanese women with them, while about 100 Korean women were left behind. Some 400 Korean women who had been taken to Luzon Island, Philippines, and followed the evacuating Japanese army, were manhandled harshly and were given no food. They died of starvation after roaming in the jungle.

Those women who were left behind in Okinawa, Manila and in various places in southeast Asian countries lived a life of penury for fear that their past might be revealed.

After the war, official investigations of them have never been done and any compensatory measures have not been taken so far.

Relics of Kaesong, Ancient Capital

Kaeguksa Temple's Stone Lantern

In the courts of Buddhistic temples of Korea, we frequently see stone lanterns.

They are not portable lanterns but big, tower-like lanterns made of granite.

Generally, Korean lanterns which exist today measure from 2 meters to 7 in height.

Korean lanterns are supposed to originate in the period of the three kingdoms, that is, Koguryo, Paekje and Silla. But those built in those days do not exist in whole but in fragments and elements. So we do not have accurate data on them, and we can only say that Korea's stone lanterns originate in the three kingdoms' period.

There remain a number of lanterns built after Silla had seized the territories of the other two kingdoms. During the Silla period lantern building was considered as an excellent Buddhistic art and, in a sense, it was a fashion in those days. This is attributable to the encouragement of Buddhism by feudal aristocrats and Buddhist philosophers.

At about the same time, excellent lanterns were built in Palhae, too, a kingdom of former Koguryo people. For example, the 6.8 metre-high lantern of Sangyongryongchonbu (now in China) shows us a high artistic level of lantern building.

Early Koryo lanterns are little different in style from Silla lanterns. But under the Koryo Dynasty a unique style was developed. A representative Koryo lantern is found in the temple of Kaeguksa.

The Kaeguksa Temple was built in 935.

It had been situated in a place which is today's Namkye-dong, Tokam-ri, Kaesong City. During the Li Dynasty, the temple itself was discarded and left to ruin and only the stone lantern remains today.

This lantern was built in the 13th-14th century.

With its column more than 2 metres high, it is as one of the biggest lanterns in Korea. It is characterized by the fact that its column and pavilion-like superstructure are 4-faceted. It differs from Silla's eight-faceted lanterns in this respect.

The relief work representing a lotus is found on the granite base stone and on the superstructure, too.

In 1936, this lantern was moved to Tonghung-dong of Kaesong City, or to the front yard of the Kaesong National Historical Museum.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Aug. 3

* A consular agreement between the DPRK and Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Aug. 4

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists' Union left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 5

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Colombia headed by Jesus Martinez Florez, honorary professor of Antioquia University of Colombia, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to Korea.
* Kabral Blay-Amihere, Director of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to Korea.

Aug. 6

* A delegation of Chinese presumen headed by Zuo Noye, Member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists' Association, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 9

* A delegation for the study of the Juche Idea of Tunis University headed by Dr. Bachrouch Taoufik, vice-Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences of the university, arrived in Pyongyang.
* Polish and Soviet soccer teams came to Pyongyang to participate in the Junior Friendship International Football Tournament of Socialist Countries to be held in Korea.

Aug. 10

* A delegation of the Saga prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kabashima Sadamu, vice-Chairman of the headquarters, arrived in Pyongyang.
* Deputy Director-General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea Inoue Shuhachi arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the Japanese Society for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by Mukuruma Takatoshi, Member of Chushikoku District Committee of the Society, arrived in Pyongyang.
* Associate professor at Chttagong University, Bangladesh, Hayat Hoesain arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 12

* A Panamanian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Alvaro Menendez, Member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of Central University of Ecuador headed by its President Carlos Oquendo Cepeda arrived in Pyongyang.
* I.G. Nagayev, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Soviet magazine "Detskaya Literatura" arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Ex-S. Korean Politicians in Pyongyang Publish White Paper on U.S. Presence

The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a white paper on August 15 indicting the U.S. to the whole world for its unpardonable crime in converting south Korea into its colony after making its way into it under the guise of "liberator," on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The consultative council is an organization of former south Korean political figures who came over to the DPRK during the Korean War in search of the road of alliance with communism and patriotism. The council was founded on July 2, 1956. One of the founding members was Choe Dong O.

In the white paper former south Korean politicians, citing what they had experienced, exposed in full how the U.S. acted to keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base.

The white paper notes that the Americans who occupied south Korea after August 15, 1945, trumped up a puppet national assembly with Syngman Rhee who had been brought up for 40 odd years in the United States to be a pro-U.S. lackey as its "chairman" on May 31, 1948, instituted a "constitution" providing for the "presidential government" in July and cooked up the so-called "Government of the Republic of Korea" with him as "president" on the occasion of the August 15 "liberation day."

It says:

The south Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool for executing the U.S's aggressive policy and a fig leaf for covering up its colonial rule.

The actual ruling machine in south Korea is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Having seized domination over south Korea, the U.S. Embassy indicates the orientation of the home and foreign policies of the government, supervises and controls their execution, seizes the right of personnel management of legislative, administrative and judicial organs and political parties, organise the political forces in favour of the U.S. colonial rule and dictates them.

The white paper points to the fact that when the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown and desires for democracy and peaceful national reunification grew high rapidly in south Korea after the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, the U.S. instigated Pak Jung Hi to stage the "May 16 military coup" and set up an ill-famed fascist dictatorship and picked up the special class pro-U.S. lackey and military hooligan, Chon Du Hwan, toward the close of 1970 to establish a military fascist dictatorship, more truculent than the former one.

The "election" in south Korea is no more than a formal one for advertisement of democratic facade and the right to appoint president is held entirely in the hands of the U.S.

It says that the Americans have thoroughly subjugated south Korea militarily and the south Korean army cannot use even a drop of gasoline, to say nothing of weapons and ammunitions, without the consent of the U.S. and that they have completely seized the artery of the south Korean economy and subordinated it to their military purposes, totally blocking the road of the independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

Follows an adapted translation from the white paper: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Part I

MacArthur Proclaims Military Rule

The U.S. troops occupied south Korea after August 15, 1945, not for disarming the defeated Japanese army.

The U.S. troops were a ferocious occupation army and a vicious colonial army whose mission was to seize south Korea as a colony and a military base.

We can still recall that on September 7, 1945, Gen. MacArthur of the Army of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, proclaimed, "By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof . . . ."

And we still remember that on September 19, the U.S. 24th Army landed in Inchon and on September 19 the former government-general was replaced by a U.S. military government.

U.S. military governor Arnold who took the place of the Japanese imperialist governor-general declared that in his capacity as military governor, he had taken over the authority and rights held by the former governor-general of Korea.

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, the U.S. military commander in Korea, saying that sovereignty did not rest with the south Korean people, ordered that the people's committees be disbanded as the U.S. military government had sovereignty over south Korea.

On his order, the people's committees established in all provinces, cities, counties, county seats, myon and ri of south Korea on the initiative of the people were dissolved by force.

Target of brutal suppression included Mr. Ho Hon, Mr. Ryo Un Hyong, and other patriots and democratic figures who called for freedom and independence, and all the democratic parties and public organizations. Democratic newspapers and publications were banned.

Through the "ordinance of the military government" the United States plundered as "vested property" of the Japanese the property of which the Japanese imperialists had robbed our people of.

Installing Syngman Rhee as Puppet

The south Korean people openly demanded reestablishment of people's committees and democratic reforms, and stood against the military government.

As they could not control the situation through direct colonial rule by the military government, the Americans employed a sophisticated method of neo-colonial rule.

In October 1945, they flew into south Korea aboard a military plane Syngman Rhee who had spent 40 odd years in the United States to be a pro-U.S. lackey.

Since 1919, Syngman Rhee had been an active supporter of the idea that Korea should be put under U.S. trusteeship.

On February 14, 1946, the United States framed up a "democratic council" with him as chairman in an attempt to put him up as a boss and unite the pro-American forces with the captain of the puppet regime.

This was intended to disguise the U.S. military government with a veil of "democratic government" and make it appear as if the Koreans were given all rights.

In December 1946, the United States set up a "south Korean interim legislative assembly" with Kim Gyu Sik as its speaker and with Choi Dong Ho and Yun Gi Sop as its deputy speakers.

On May 13, 1947, Archer L. Lerch, major general of the U.S. Army and military governor in Korea told Kim Gyu Sik to pass an election bill through the "legislative assembly" which was intended for establishment of a separate government in south Korea.

Kim Gyu Sik refused to do so.

The idea of a separate government met with an immediate opposition from moderests like Kim Gyu Sik and rightists like Kim Gu, former leader of the Korean Independent Party, and Choi Dong Ho, Chon Hwan Gu and all other democrats, rightists and moderests, to say nothing of leftists. They argued that they could not dance to the American tunes any longer. They all endorced General Kim Il Sung's plan to form a unified government through north-south negotiations, a proposal put forth at the north-south joint conference.

Only Syngman Rhee supported the UN-"sponsored" elections for a separate government.

UN-Sponsored Election

In face of this, on May 10, the United States staged general elections for a separate government.

With such a fraud the United States framed up a national assembly with Syngman Rhee as its Chairman on May 31, 1948, and made it formulate a constitution providing for presidential government in July. Following this, they cooked up the so-called "government of the Republic of Korea" with Syngman Rhee as president on the occasion of August 15 Liberation Day.

The "Republic of Korea" proclaims itself as an "independent state" representing the south Korean people.

The south Korean regime is nothing but a tool executing the aggressive policy of Washington and a fig leaf for veiling its colonial rule.

The actual ruling machine in south Koea is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul.

This embassy is, in essence, the same as the government-general through which the Japanese imperialists ruled Korea. The "ROK government" of south Korea is an out-and-out marionette which acts under the baton of the White House and the U.S. embassy.

We clearly know through our own experiences what the puppet regime established in south Korea is like.

Part II

Vicious Circle of Neo-colonial Rule

Coming to the north in the patriotic spirit to live together with the communists, we have aspired after the reunification for over 30 years, following with deep attention developments in south Korea.

However, in south Korea, the U.S. colonial rule has been strengthened further as the days go by; a vicious circle of unprecedented brutal colonial rule has been repeated.

After the war, the United States employed every conceivable means and method to strengthen their political domination over south Korea. Staging deceptive "elections" and engineering "military coups" and committing bloody suppression, they trampled underfoot the vital demands of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and national reunification and foisted on south Korea a vicious and ferocious colonial fascist rule unprecedented in history.

In June 1949, the Americans had Mr. Kim Gu assassinated because he called for the north-south negotiations, and after the war Mr. Cho Bong Am, leader of the Progressive Party was arrested and killed as he was a candidate for the 1960 presidential election. Mr. Cho Bong Am called for the peaceful reunification in his presidential electioneering campaign.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown and popular desires for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly mounted high in south Korea after the April 19 popular uprising, the United States instigated Pak Jung Hi to stage a coup – the May 16 military coup – and established an ill-famed fascist dictatorship. Pak Jung Hi was a man who had been a protege of the Americans after he changed allegiance from the Japanese imperialists to the Americans.

The United States had a fascist yusin system established and there was no hesitation in the order to kidnap democratic figure Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight from Japan, in the 1970s, when the aspirations of the south Korean people after the reunification mounted with the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

Responsibility for Kwangju Massacre

At the end of the 1970's when the traitor Pak Jung Hi was toppled down by the resistance of the south Korean people and their colonial rule faced with a crisis again, they picked up Chon Du Hwan, the special-class pro-American stooge and military hooligan, to carry out another coup – the December 12 army purge – and the Kwangju massacre operation and established a military fascist dictatorship more ferocious than the former one, in the sea of blood shed by our people.

They are clamouring about "elections" reflecting the so-called "people's will" in order to justify their colonial fascist rule.

But the "elections" held in south Korea at the point of the bayonet and by means of fraudulence are nothing but formal ones for advertisement of democratic facade and the right to appoint puppet president is seized by the Americans.

Pol., Mil., Econ. and Cul. Control

They have thoroughly subjugated south Korea militarily.

The commander of the U.S. forces held even the right to command the operations of the south Korean army in three services, formation of units and use of equipment through the "agreement on establishment of the U.S. military advisory group in south Korea" concluded on January 26, 1950, the "Taejon agreement" in July 1950 and the 1954 "minutes of proceedings of the south Korea-U.S. agreement." This was reaffirmed by the establishment of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" in November 1978.

As a result the south Korean army cannot use even a drop of gasoline, to say nothing of weapons and ammunition, without the consent of the United States.

The Americans have completely seized the artery of the south Korean economy through more than 60 subjugating "agreements" including the "agreement on economic and technical aid" which were concluded unilaterally with the south Korean regime and subjugated it to their military purposes completely barring the road of independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

The south Korean economy dependent on the United States is now faced with a serious catastrophe.

The Americans are controlling education, the press and publication, culture, arts and religion of south Korea through their embassy and the "U.S. International Communication Agency" in south Korea and other local ruling machines, "cultural centers." These organs are imbuing people with the idea of worshipping and fearing America and the ideas of anti-communism and national nihilism and spreading the degenerated Yankee culture and American way of life.

South Korea, therefore, has been thoroughly reduced to a colony of the United States in the cultural field, too.

All this eloquently proves that south Korea is a complete colony of the United States and the so-called south Korean regime is a colonial puppet regime totally subjugated to it politically and militarily, economically and culturally.

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